

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

27 July 1976

Mr. Mortimer M. Caplin
Chairman of the Board
National Civil Service League
917 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005


Dear Mr. Caplin:

It is my great pleasure to nominate Dr. Edward W. Proctor for the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award.

As CIA's Deputy Director for Intelligence, Dr. Proctor had the key role in our government with regard to foreign intelligence analysis. He was the leader of those who produce the reports and assessments of events abroad which are vital to the nation's decision makers. The ever increasing demand for timely analyses in a rapidly changing atmosphere has been a challenge which Dr. Proctor has met with courage and unique ability. He has capped a career as a formidable intelligence analyst by becoming a master of the business of managing intelligence analysis and now serves on special assignment for me.

I nominate Dr. Edward W. Proctor with the sincere belief that his career accomplishments are deserving of the recognition which the League's Awards Program provides and that his selection would serve to strengthen the public service by highlighting the true value and contributions of the intelligence profession.

Sincerely,


George Bush
Director

Enclosures



SUMMARY

Name, Title & Grade : Dr. Edward W. Proctor
Intelligence Officer, EP-05

Business Address : Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Residence Address :

STATINTL

Education & Degree : Brown University, AB Economics
AM Economics
Harvard University, PhD Economics

Length of Service : 23 years

Date & Place of Birth: 30 December 1920, Providence, Rhode Island

Edward W. Proctor, who headed the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence until recently and now serves on special assignment for the Director of Central Intelligence, has fairly been described as our government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. This characterization reflected his responsibilities to manage that part of the Agency which produces the reports and assessments of events abroad and to be the ultimate responsible officer when the President, the National Security Council, or for that matter the Congress asked what was going on overseas.

Mr. Proctor began his Agency career in 1953 as an intelligence analyst in the Office of Research and Reports. In short order, he was assigned to increasingly responsible positions within ORR, spearheading the organization and management of several components, created to develop integrated intelligence analyses of the Soviet Union's strategic weapons program--a program which represented an increasing threat because of Russia's growing ability to apply rocket and space technology to the delivery of nuclear weapons.

In so doing, Mr. Proctor played a key role in the successful determination by the United States of the true state of Soviet strategic capabilities, thereby resolving the "missile gap" problem. More important, this hard-won knowledge of Russian strength became critically significant during the Cuban missile crisis when our leaders were forced to confront the Soviet Union with the possibility of a nuclear exchange.

In July 1965 Mr. Proctor was named as one of the select few senior intelligence officers who served on the Board of National Estimates. His tour on the Board, however, was brief. Within a year he was called to be Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence and only five years later was elevated to be head of the Directorate.

To understand the significance of Mr. Proctor's achievements as "the DDI," it is important to note how much the intelligence profession has had to change since he assumed the role of Assistant Deputy Director. In the years since 1966, the sweep of international events has altered radically the intelligence needs of the U. S. Government and the demands placed upon the Intelligence Community. At CIA, though our concern with the military capabilities of the major Communist countries has not lessened, we have had to develop the capacity to provide intelligence support on a much wider range of equally complex problems.

To cope with this vastly increased demand for intelligence analyses, the Intelligence Directorate of CIA had to grow--not in size--but in sophistication. It had to expand its capabilities to answer the new questions the President and his senior advisors were asking, chiefly through the expanded and highly energized National Security Council Staff under the direction of Dr. Kissinger. It also had to meet an increasing demand from the Congress for sound and reliable analysis of the full range of foreign affairs with which that branch of government is also so deeply involved. It was in meeting these challenges, and in refashioning the Intelligence Directorate to meet its new responsibilities, that Mr. Proctor completed his career transition from being one of our most formidable intelligence analysts to becoming a master of the business of managing intelligence analysis and spurring the application of innovative techniques and methods to improve the quality of the intelligence product.

When one confronts the task of summing up the career of this exceptional civil servant and his significant contributions to the intelligence profession, two things come to mind. First is the managerial ability which he demonstrated in reorganizing and revitalizing the extremely complex institution he headed. As his distinguished predecessors showed, it takes a big man to run the Intelligence Directorate; but it took an even bigger one to change it.

Second, and perhaps ultimately more important, is the record of intellectual excellence and personal integrity which Ed Proctor has established in his 23 years of service with the Agency. In the hidden world of intelligence analysis, what matters most is rigorous mental effort, an ability to articulate one's findings with utmost clarity, and the courage to communicate them--even when the news is bad. Edward W. Proctor, by his success in these difficult arts, has established a new model for his fellow professionals.

Submitted by:

[Redacted Signature Box]

STATINTL

George Bush
Director of Central Intelligence

NOMINATION STATEMENT OF DR. EDWARD W. PROCTOR
FOR THE CAREER SERVICE AWARD

Early each morning, a special publication is hand carried to the White House. This document brings the President of the United States up to date on the latest events abroad and on the Intelligence Community's assessments of what these events mean for the United States.

Each morning the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Treasury, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a limited number of other senior officers find on their desks the National Intelligence Daily, a journal reporting the latest developments in foreign countries--political, economic, military, scientific--and their significance for our national security.

At each National Security Council meeting, the Director of Central Intelligence briefs the Council on the intelligence background of the situation it is considering.

These activities are the most visible and among the most vital products of CIA's Directorate of Intelligence. They typify the central role it plays in our national security apparatus, and the central role that Dr. Edward W. Proctor played as the man who until recently headed this Directorate.

Mr. Proctor has fairly been described as our government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. For--both as the manager of that part of the Agency which provides the end product of the intelligence business and as a highly regarded judge of international affairs in his own right--it was Ed Proctor who answered when the President, or the National Security Council, or for that matter the Congress asked what was going on overseas.

How long can the uneasy peace in the Middle East be maintained? What is the state of Brezhnev's health? What is happening to the Italian balance-of-payments? Is world oil consumption rising or falling? How strong are the Soviet ground forces in Eastern Europe? What is the present depth of the Suez Canal? How will world food supply and population balance off a decade hence? Who is who in the

STATINTL

--

Providing timely answers to such questions as these was the routine part of Mr. Proctor's job. To do it, he had to combine the skills of a corporate chieftain in managing a highly complex production organization and the capabilities of a university president in mastering the intellectual disciplines involved. But it is when some international crisis intrudes on this routine that the capabilities of a Deputy Director for Intelligence are truly tested. For it is in these situations--when the tension builds and the time is short--that he must show the mastery of his arcane profession and the courage of his convictions to say--to the Director of Central Intelligence or to the President himself: "I think this is what's going to happen."

It is because Mr. Proctor bore these responsibilities that he has been called the government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. It is because he has succeeded so eminently in carrying these burdens that he is nominated for this high honor.

Mr. Proctor was born on 30 December 1920 in Providence, Rhode Island. He married Lois Elaine Pollen of Philadelphia; they have two children, Suzanne and David.

In June 1942, Mr. Proctor received a BA in Economics with highest honors from Brown University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After working a few months as a statistical clerk in the War Department, he entered the Army in late 1942 and served until he was discharged in 1945 as a Technical Sergeant.

He then completed an MA in Economics at Brown and continued on to Harvard, where he received a PhD in Economics. While working on his advanced degrees, he served as an Economics Instructor at Brown and a Teaching Fellow at Harvard. In 1950 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at Penn State University where he taught economics and statistics until joining the Central Intelligence Agency in 1953.

Mr. Proctor began his Agency career as an intelligence analyst in the Office of Research and Reports. In short order, he was assigned to increasingly responsible positions within ORR, becoming a division chief, then Chief of the Guided Missile Task Force, and eventually Chief of the Military-Economic Research Area.

During the late 1950's and early 1960's he spearheaded the organization and management of several Agency components created to develop integrated intelligence analyses of the Soviet Union's strategic weapons program--a program which represented an increasing threat because of Russia's growing ability to apply rocket and space technology to the delivery of nuclear weapons.

More specifically, in 1960 Mr. Proctor was designated Chief of the Ad Hoc Task Force on the Production and Deployment of Soviet Long-Range Missiles. In undertaking this assignment, Mr. Proctor rapidly established program objectives, defined responsibilities within the Task Force, and developed an excellent esprit de corps. In the early days of its operation the Task Force was obliged to exploit, intensively and systematically, the very limited amount of information available and, in addition, was required to develop new analytical approaches to the questions at hand. This team research effort was carried out so successfully that its findings and, somewhat later, those of his Military-Economic Area analysts, became the underlying research documents for the National Intelligence Estimates on Soviet long-range attack capabilities.

In so doing, Mr. Proctor played a key role in the successful determination by the United States of the true state of Soviet strategic missile forces, thereby finally resolving the "missile gap" problem. As a consequence, during the "Cuban missile crisis" of 1962 these estimates of Soviet strength provided a firm underpinning for the confidence with which the United States was able to confront the USSR.

In July 1965 Mr. Proctor was named as one of the select few senior intelligence officers who served on the Board of National Estimates. Here he was responsible for the most important question of them all, the assessment of Soviet strategic strength. His tour on the Board, however, was brief. Within a year he was called to be Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence and only five years later was elevated to be head of the Directorate.

To understand the significance of Mr. Proctor's achievements as "the DDI," it is important to note how much the intelligence profession had to change after he assumed the role of Assistant Deputy Director. In the years since 1966, the sweep of international events has altered radically the intelligence needs of the U. S. Government and the demands placed upon the Intelligence Community. At CIA, though our concern with the military capabilities of the major Communist countries has not lessened, we have had to develop the capacity to provide intelligence support on a much wider range of equally complex problems. To name but a few, these have included the war in Indochina, the intense political--and periodically military--conflict in the Mid-East, the historic changes taking place in international finance, the growing tension over oil and other precious resources, and the emergence of the so-called "third world" nations as a power with which the U. S. must contend.

To cope with this vastly increased demand for intelligence analyses, the Intelligence Directorate of CIA had to grow--not in size--but in sophistication. It had to expand its capabilities to answer the new questions the President and his senior advisors were asking, chiefly through the expanded and highly energized National Security Council Staff under the direction of Dr. Kissinger. It was in meeting this challenge, refashioning the Intelligence Directorate to meet its new responsibilities, that Mr. Proctor demonstrated his mastery of the business of managing intelligence analysis.

The task required the hiring and cultivation of exceptionally capable personnel. It demanded reorganization of some of the established Offices of the Intelligence Directorate and the creation of new ones. Most of all, it required the supervisory skills and personal example to force the Directorate's corps of intelligence analysts into thinking in new ways about new problems.

This revolution is still being accomplished, but the monuments to Mr. Proctor's leadership are evident. A new Office of Political Research has been found to provide long-range insight into the foreign policy problems the U. S. will have to confront in the years ahead. A Strategic Evaluation Center has been established in the Directorate's military intelligence office to bring a new focus to bear on the increasingly complex balance of forces between East and West in an era of strategic arms negotiations and balanced force reductions.

Throughout every office of the Intelligence Directorate, Mr. Proctor nurtured the development of more sophisticated analytical techniques, borrowing new methods developed in the academic world and harnessing the power of the computer to thinking about international affairs. For example, in the Offices of Current Intelligence and Economic Research, staffs were created whose chief function is to insure that analysts are trained to use the latest techniques of data interpretation, statistical manipulation, model building and analytical methodology.

For many years, one of the most severe limitations on an analyst's capacity has been his inability--because of a lack of time and space--to make use of all the reference material that could be brought to bear on solving an intelligence problem. Today, because of Mr. Proctor's efforts, the Agency is engaged in a bold effort to make the complete range of intelligence information relevant to an analyst's work available to him--at his desk--instantaneously. The project is in its early stages and, as no one in the information-handling world--in or out of government--has attempted an undertaking of this complexity, it is not

certain that it will succeed. It is no surprise to those who know him, however, that a project requiring such imagination and a commitment to excellence should have been initiated under the leadership of Mr. Proctor.

When one confronts the task of summing up the career of this exceptional civil servant--a career that is now leading to even more impressive achievements--two things leap to mind. First is the managerial ability which he demonstrated in reorganizing and revitalizing the extremely complex institution he headed. As his distinguished predecessors showed, it takes a big man to run the Intelligence Directorate; but it took an even bigger one to change it.

Second, and perhaps ultimately more important, is the record of intellectual excellence and personal integrity which Ed Proctor has established in his 23 years of service with the Agency. In the hidden world of intelligence analysis, what matters most is rigorous mental effort, an ability to articulate one's findings with utmost clarity, and the courage to communicate them--even when the news is bad. Edward W. Proctor, by his success in these difficult arts, has established a new model for his fellow professionals.

NCSL
AWARD PROGRAM COORDINATOR
RITA DEAN
737-5850

STAT

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300040001-4

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300040001-4

National Civil Service League
Career Service Award

<u>Year Award Granted</u>	<u>Agency Nominations</u>	<u>Agency Award Winners</u>
1958	none	
1960	Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.	Winner of Award
1961	Sherman Kent	Winner of Award
1962	Herbert Scoville, Jr	---
1963	Arthur C. Lundahl	Winner of Award
1964	James S. Lay, Jr.	Winner of Award
1965	Richard M. Helms	Winner of Award
1966	R. Jack Smith	---
1967	R. Jack Smith	---
1968	Col. L. K. White	---
1969	Col. L. K. White	Winner of Award
1970	Lawrence R. Houston	Winner of Award
1971	R. Jack Smith	Winner of Award
1972	Thomas H. Karamessines	Winner of Award
1973	Carl E. Duckett	---
1974	Carl E. Duckett	Winner of Award
1975	Edward W. Proctor	---
1976	Edward W. Proctor	---

NO AWARDS

Extra copies
of
1976 Ed Proctor
nomination.

22nd CAREER SERVICE AWARDS PROGRAM

Profiles in Quality 1976

Presentation Ceremony

Tuesday, November 16, 1976

6:00 p.m.

Smithsonian Institution Museum of
Natural History Auditorium

Reception in Rotunda



NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE
917 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

"There is a debt of service due from every man to his country, proportioned to the bounties which nature and fortune have measured unto him."

THOMAS JEFFERSON

The ideal of public service so eloquently expressed by Thomas Jefferson is a vibrant echo of the democratic heritage, repeated again and again in the dialogue of the ages. It is an ideal which comes closest to reality when civilizations rise to their highest achievements.

The National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards program celebrates this ideal by honoring excellence in public service. What better way, than by recognizing the achievements of the men and women who serve? What better way to indicate public appreciation, to stimulate the best of the nation's youth to aspire to a government career?

The National Civil Service League is a non-partisan, non-profit, citizen organization established in 1881 to promote the merit system in public employment.

How Awardees Are Chosen . . .

Every year for more than twenty years, heads of Federal agencies have been asked to nominate outstanding career employees for the awards. The nominations are impressive and well-documented. The field is wide open: scientists, administrators, astronauts, or any other profession may be chosen; there are no prerequisites relating to position, age, sex, race or anything else. Competition is keen; and selection often difficult.

The Board of Directors of the National Civil Service League appoints a Special Awards Committee. As nearly as possible, the Committee is so constituted as to be a "jury of one's peers". The Committee decides, and the Board of Directors approves.

Special Achievement Award . . .

The nominee must have made some special achievement or produced work bearing his or her personal mark — work which has brought credit to the agency and to the public service. Exceptional contributions — even in early years of service — will be considered.

Special accomplishment can be measured in a number of ways. It can include a single achievement; a series of successful projects; or one project continued over a period of years.

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300040001-4

The nominee must have a record of integrity and devotion to the principles of public service.

As in the Career Service Awards category, the nominee must have a record of exceptional efficiency, sustained superior performance, and accomplishment.

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300040001-4

Career Service Award Winners



RUTH MARGARET DAVIS is the director of the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology of the National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, a post she has held since 1970. Dr. Davis' 23-year federal career has been marked by numerous and outstanding achievements that have benefitted the government and the nation in the areas of national security, health care delivery, and science and technology applied to efficiency in government operations. In her present role she has used federal and industry resources to create guidelines for effective use of computers. She also had a major part in framing legislation to protect individual privacy.

IRENE K. FISCHER is supervisory research geodesist at the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center. Dr. Fischer is internationally recognized for her leadership in geodetic research on the size and shape of the Earth and related topics. Her more than 100 publications in domestic and foreign technical journals are internationally acclaimed, as were her appearances at more than 50 scientific conferences. Her work characteristically deals with "firsts." She designed the first operational world datum; the first continental geoid map of North America, Australia and South America, and introduced new concepts and techniques into practical American geodesy.



DANIEL M. FRIEDMAN is first deputy solicitor general. Through more than 30 years of public service — broken only by absence for three and one-half years in the Army during World War II, Mr. Friedman has made outstanding and increasingly important contributions to the handling of government litigation. For the past 17 years he has been in the solicitor general's office where he has had increasing responsibility for handling government cases before the Supreme Court. He has argued some 75 cases before the Supreme Court and has written and revised the briefs in several hundred. Many of these were among the most important cases the court decided in recent years.

RICHARD R. HITE is deputy assistant secretary—Management in the Department of the Interior. During the last six years he has efficiently and effectively performed or assisted in the direction of a wide variety of management support and service programs. This was a period of dramatic change and challenge due to public and private concern with energy supply and conservation, natural resource development, and environmental protection. In addition, during 1975 and 1976, he contributed to the nation's bicentennial celebration by serving as coordinator of the Interagency Bicentennial Task Force for the Washington Metropolitan Area.





ROBERT F. KELLER is deputy comptroller general of the U.S. The 41-year career of Mr. Keller is an outstanding example of career growth and achievements in the federal service, from his entry in GSA in 1935 as a GS-3 clerk to his appointment in 1969 to his 15-year term as deputy comptroller general. For many years he has been intimately involved in working with the Congress in the development of legislation affecting the financial management and operations of the government. His efforts have achieved improved economy, efficiency, and fiscal integrity of federal programs. Over the years he has worked with and testified before various committees on legislative proposals.

CHRISTOPHER C. KRAFT, JR. is director of the Johnson Space Center in Houston. Since 1972 he has had responsibility for the management of manned space flight programs. His most recent accomplishments can be measured by the success of the Apollo Soyuz Test Project, a significant venture in space cooperation with the Soviet Union. In his early career Dr. Kraft was noted for his outstanding contributions to the field of airplane research, particularly in the areas of basic stability and control, and automatic control. Dr. Kraft was assigned to Project Mercury as one of the original members of the Space Task Force. This small group developed the basic patterns and began our manned space program.



JOHN R. MCGUIRE is chief of the U.S. Forest Service. This job gives him leadership responsibility for the management and protection of one-third of the nation's land. His careful planning made it possible to balance national needs against resource capabilities. He developed the current Forest Service objectives which blend traditional resource management with the improvement of rural and community environmental quality, the welfare of disadvantaged people, and the development of forestry throughout the world. Perhaps his greatest contribution has been his fostering of legislation which authorizes a broad-based assessment of the nation's forest related development and use.

WILLIAM B. MORRISON is regional commissioner, PBS, General Services Administration. Through the years he has been responsible for building design programs which varied from repair and improvement projects to major conversions and extensions and from small structures such as district offices to multi-million dollar federal buildings. As commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, he directs and coordinates all related programs of the GSA in a six-state area. His work includes the direction of activities ranging from design and construction to appraisal, acquisition and disposal of real property. The federal inventory under his direction now totals 240 structures.





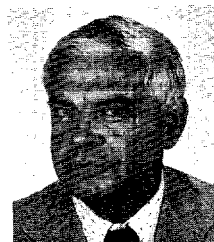
IRVING WENDER is director of the Pittsburgh Energy Research Center, ERDA. Dr. Wender has full control of all research and developmental programs of the center. He is responsible for the selection, training, and direction of the staff of more than 350 people and the preparation of budget justifications. Dr. Wender has orchestrated the move of the center to its present position as the largest and most productive fossil energy research and development center in the United States. He is the co-developer of the COSTEAM process which liquefies coal. Under his direction the SYNTHANE process for the conversion of coal to pipeline gas came to fruition.

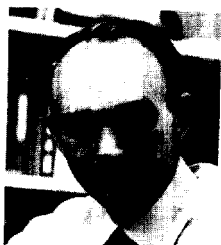
ODELL W. VAUGHN, deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration knows well the problems of the veterans to whom he has devoted his career. During World War II he lost both legs as a result of combat wounds sustained while trying to rescue a comrade lying wounded in a mine field. He holds the Silver Star, the Croix de Guerre and the Purple Heart. His personal involvement in employment of disabled veterans and other handicapped persons is recognized within the agency and by other organizations. His effectiveness in coordinating the imagination and resourcefulness of a highly competent central office staff and his work on legislation all contributed to his record achievements in the VA.



Special Achievement Award Winners . . .

CHARLES F. HALL is project manager for NASA's Pioneer Project. His personal involvement in every aspect of the program has established a philosophy which led to the success of the mission. The spacecraft and mission design directly reflect decisions by him which made possible maximum achievement at minimum cost. Pioneer spacecraft have been providing continuous data on the solar wind, energetic particles, and magnetic and electric fields which have greatly enhanced man's understanding of the solar processes, the interplanetary medium, and the effects of solar activity on the Earth. The success of the project can be attributed in a great part to his extraordinary skill and performance.





MICHAEL COLLINS is the director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. He is perhaps best known for being America's third man to "walk in space." He served as command module pilot during the historic Apollo 11 flight which was mankind's first trip to the Moon. He was selected in 1971 to be the director of the new museum and has put his personal mark on it. His production orientation insured that the building was constructed frugally and on schedule. His hand-picked team provided the necessary skills to operate effectively once the museum was opened. His compassion insured special programs for handicapped visitors.

STANLEY SPORKIN is the director of the Division of Enforcement of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under his leadership the Commission's enforcement program has been recognized as one of the most effective of any government agency. Mr. Sporkin devised methods, unique to government, by which full disclosure could be made to investors at minimal cost to taxpayers and by which the investing public could be protected. He has been acclaimed in both public and private sectors for his outstanding work in the Commission's management fraud program. He is an active participant in numerous professional associations interested in the work of the Commission.



Program of The National Civil Service League . . .

1. **DEMAND AND OBTAIN** a thorough investigation of alleged federal merit system abuses, and their correction by legislative or administrative action, as appropriate.
2. **PROMOTE AND SUPPORT** high standards of ethics and professional conduct in government service.
3. **MODERNIZE** civil service systems at state and local levels.
4. **ARTICULATE** aspirations of career government employees for excellence, personal growth, and service to the nation.
5. **REPRESENT** a non-partisan view of issues which impact on the quality of government service.
6. **INVOLVE** career civil servants and the public in establishing a climate of trust in government institutions.
7. **SPONSOR AND PROMOTE** a comprehensive study of the federal service similar to that of the second Hoover Commission.
8. **EXPAND AND DIVERSIFY** the program of continuing education for state and local employees.

Supporters and Sponsors of The National Civil Service League

Our thanks especially to the Howard Johnson Foundation
and the Norton Simon, Inc. Foundation

Air Transport Association
Allied Chemical Corporation
American Electric Power Co.
American Telephone and Telegraph
American Textile Manufacturers Institute
Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn
Charles Batchelder Co., Inc.
Eaton Corporation
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.
Exxon Corporation
Federal Postal Employees Association
Federated Department Stores, Inc.
Ford Motor Company
General Mills, Inc.
General Motors Corporation
Giant Food, Inc.
Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc.
Hughes Aircraft Company
International Business Machines Corp.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
National Federation of Federal Employees
National Savings and Trust Company
Northrop Corporation
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Pitney Bowes
Prentice Hall Foundation
Riggs National Bank
Tremco Manufacturing Company
T.I. Corp. of California Foundation
U.S. Steel Corporation
U.S. Steel Foundation, Inc.
vonBaur, Coburn, Simmons & Turtle

The League also wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the hospitality of the
Smithsonian Institution in providing the auditorium and reception area for
the Awards ceremony.

Listing of All Former Awardees 1955 through 1975

1955

Edna M. Adkins
Herbert E. Angel
Andrew Barr
U. E. Baughman
Samuel A. Block
Don S. Burrows
Lester Jay Conkling
Warren B. Irons
Roger W. Jones
Samuel R. Sapirie

1956

Richard T. Cotton
James E. Dodson
Dennis A. Fitzgerald
William T. Heffelfinger
Ezra Kotcher
Helen K. MacKintosh
William F. McCandless
John Charles Niedermair
Clifford W. Seibel
Leon L. Wheelless

1957

Dan B. Dyer
John Fanning
Harold A. Fidler
Henry J. Holtzclaw
Schuyler Lowe
George P. Larrick
John W. Macy, Jr.
Lawrence J. Powers
William M. Roundtree
Roy D. Schlegel

1958

Harry J. Anslinger
Robert M. Ball
William D. Carey
Ewan Clague
Hugh L. Dryden
John M. Ide
Richard E. McArdle
Livingston T. Merchant
Rufus E. Miles, Jr.
James O. Riley
Marjorie Whiteman

1959

Lyle T. Alexander
John B. Barnwell
James C. Evans
William F. Finan
Lyle S. Garlock
Paul W. McDaniel
Richard A. Weiss
Conrad L. Wirth

1960

Allen V. Astin
Judson D. DeRamus
Ethel B. Dietrich
Edwin L. Kilby
Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. ✓
Eugene S. Love
Franklin K. Pitman
Alvin J. Roseman
William F. Schaub

1961

Manual F. Cohen
Max Golden
Clara B. Gonzales
Fay H. Hunter
John D. Jernegan
Sherman Kent
Robert M. Macy
Ralph S. Roberts
Ralph G. H. Siu
Harry Wexler

1962

Howard B. Andervont
David V. Auld
Ross A. Eckler
William H. Godel
Wayne C. Grover
Bertrand M. Harding
Phillip S. Hughes
Abe Silverstein
Leo R. Werts
Frances E. Willis

1963

Graeme C. Bannerman
Hewlett R. Bishop
August C. Hahn
Gregory Hartman ✓
Arthur C. Lundahl ✓
Nicholas J. Organovic
Hildrus A. Poindexter
James J. Rowley
Frank A. Taylor
William H. Weathersby

1964

John O. Crow
Smith J. DeFrance
William J. Driver
U. Alexis Johnson
James S. Lay, Jr. ✓
Philip A. Loomis, Jr.
Robert V. Murray
Lewis G. Schmidt
F. Joachim Weyl
B. Frank White

1965

Alan L. Dean
Richard M. Helms ✓
George Jaszi
Homer E. Newell
Leonard Niederlehner
Carl H. Schwartz, Jr.
Robert C. Strong
Walter E. Washington
Artemus E. Weatherbee
C. Tyler Wood

1966

Oscar Bakke
F. Stewart Brown
William O. Hall
Dwight A. Ink
Paul H. Riley
Joseph J. Sisco
Charlotte Moore Sitterly
Bernard Strassburg
Mary E. Switzer
Ellis H. Veatch

1967

Philip N. Brownstein
Horace D. Godfrey
Arthur E. Hess
Donald G. MacDonald
William H. Smith
O. Glenn Stahl
David D. Thomas
Floyd LaVerne Thompson
Barbara McClure White
Marjorie J. Williams

1968

Brent Ashabranner
Lewis M. Branscomb
Edward P. Cliff
Samuel M. Cohn
J. William Doolittle
James F. Kelly
Alexander D. Langmuir
Ellsworth H. Morse, Jr.
Milton Shaw
Arbon W. Stratton

1969

Edward J. Bloch
John K. Carlock
Millard Cass
Kurt H. DeBus
Marshall Green
Raymond A. Ioanes
Irving J. Lewis
Joseph J. Liebling
George S. Moore
Lawrence K. White ✓

1970

Vernon D. Acree
Beatrice Aitchison
Neil A. Armstrong
Ned D. Bayley
Henry Geller
Philip C. Habib
Lawrence R. Houston ✓
Alan M. Lovelace
Henry L. Newman
William J. Page, Jr.
William B. Ross

1971

Charles M. Bailey
James Bruce Cardwell
David Dunlop Newson
John E. Reinhardt
Wilfred H. Rommel

Willis H. Shapley
R. J. Smith
Louis W. Tordella
Maurice J. Williams

1972

Daniel V. DeSimone
Clarke H. Harper
Martin J. Hillenbrand
Thomas H. Karamessines ✓
Vincent E. McKelvey
Clifford D. May, Jr. ✓
Irene Parsons
Fred L. Whipple
Charles F. Wilson
Laurence N. Woodworth

1973

David A. Brew
George R. Carruthers
Paul G. Dembling
Robert E. Hollingsworth
Carol C. Laise
Charlotte Tuttle Lloyd
George M. Low
Edward F. Preston
Herbert Roback
John F. Sherman

1974

John P. Abbadessa
Carl E. Duckett ✓
John Carol Eberhart
Carolyn Huntoon
David S. Johnson
Dale R. McOmber
Ross M. Madden
Thomas D. Morris
Francis J. Mulhern
James T. Murphy
John E. Naugle

1975

Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.
Velma N. Baldwin
Robert J. Blackwell
Talcott W. Edminster
Arnold W. Frutkin
Edgar E. Hartwig
Vernon C. Johnson
Dr. Porter M. Kier
John E. Thornton
Rufus H. Wilson
John D. Young



Officers and Board of Directors

Chairman of the Board
MORTIMER M. CAPLIN
Caplin and Drysdale

President
BERTRAND M. HARDING

Vice President
KATHRYN STONE
Washington Center for
Metropolitan Studies

Secretary-Treasurer
ROSCOE L. EGGER, JR.
Price Waterhouse & Co.

**HONORARY
VICE PRESIDENTS**
CHARLES P. TAFT
MURRAY SEASONGOOD

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM J. BAROODY
American Enterprise Institute
for Public Policy Research

NANCY BEECHER

SEYMOUR BERLIN

LISLE C. CARTER, JR.
Atlanta University Center

ALAN DEAN
U.S. Railway Association

WILLIAM GRINKER
Manpower Demonstration
Research Corp.

EVELYN HARRISON
Management Consultant

DWIGHT A. INK
American University

ROGER JONES

JERRY KLUTTZ

JOHN W. MACY
Development and
Resources Corp.

DAVID J. MAHONEY
Norton Simon, Inc.

JAMES MITCHELL
The Brookings Institution

WILLIAM C. MURPHY
Management Consultant

WINSTON PAUL

GEN. E. R. QUESADA
L'Enfant Plaza Properties, Inc.

WESTON RANKIN

BRIAN RAPP
ICF, Inc.

WILLIAM RUDER
Ruder and Finn, Inc.

DANIEL SKOLER

T. EDWARD TEMPLE
Virginia Commonwealth University

ROBERT TURNER
Federated Department Stores, Inc.

WATSON W. WISE

Executive Director
DANIEL G. PRICE

Managing Associates
CURTIS M. GRAVES
ROSE WILLIAMS BOYD

Senior Program Associates
California Office
WALTER McCLARIN

Ohio Office
BEN ADAMS

Efficiency—Quality—Economy in Government Management — Founded 1881

STAT

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300040001-4

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300040001-4